[Numb. 1554]

THE

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

From Monday *October* 15, to Monday *October* 22, 1764.

☞ Printed and publiſhed by Peter Timothy, at his Office in Tradd-Street, Charles-Town.

By whom every Branch of the Printing Business is executed with Correctneſs and Diſpatch, in the neateſt manner—Advertisements are taken in—and ſmall Hand-Bills done on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Agreeable to our promiſe in this gazette No. 1551, here follow two of the acts of the parliament of Great-Britain, lately paſſed, in which theſe colonies are intereſted, viz.

An act to prevent PAPER BILLS OF CREDIT, hereafter to be iſſued in any of his majeſty's colonies or plantations in America, from being declared to be a legal tender in payment of money; and to prevent the legal tender of ſuch bills as are now ſubſiſting, from being prolonged beyond the periods limited for calling in and ſinking the ſame.

WHEREAS great quantities of paper bills of credit have been created and iſſued in his majeſty's colonies or plantations in America, by virtue of acts, orders, reſolutions, or votes of aſſembly, making and declaring ſuch bills of credit to be legal tender in payments of money: And whereas ſuch bills of credit have greatly depreciated in their value, by means whereof debts have been diſcharged with a much leſs value than was contracted for, to the great diſcouragement and prejudice of the trade and commerce of his majeſty's ſubjects, by occaſioning confuſion in dealings, and leſſening credit in the ſaid colonies or plantations: For remedy whereof, may it pleaſe your moſt excellent majeſty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the firſt day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four, no act, order, reſolution, or vote of aſſembly, in any of his majeſties colonies or plantations in America, ſhall be made, for creating or iſſuing any paper bills, or bills of credit of any kind or denomination whatſoever, declaring ſuch paper bills, or bills of credit, to be legal tender in payment of any bargains, contracts, debts, dues or demands whatſoever; and every clauſe or proviſion which ſhall hereafter be inſerted in any act, order, reſolution, or vote of aſſembly, contrary to this act, ſhall be null and void.

And whereas the great quantities of paper bills, or bills of credit, which are now actually in circulation and currency, in ſeveral colonies or plantations in America, emitted in purſuance of acts of aſſembly, declaring ſuch bills a legal tender, make it highly expedient that the conditions and terms, upon which ſuch bills have been emitted, ſhould not be varied or prolonged, ſo as to continue the legal tender thereof beyond the terms reſpectively fixed by ſuch acts, for calling in and diſcharging ſuch bills; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that every act, order, reſolution, or vote of aſſembly, in any of the ſaid colonies or plantations, which ſhall be made to prolong the legal tender of any paper bills, or bills of credit, which are now ſubſiſting and current in any of the ſaid colonies or plantations in America, beyond the times fixed for the calling in, ſinking, and diſcharging of ſuch paper bills, or bills of credit, ſhall be null and void.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any governor or commander in chief for the time being, in all or any of the ſaid colonies or plantations, ſhall, from and after the ſaid firſt day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four, give his aſſent to any act or order of aſſembly, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, every ſuch governor or commander in chief, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of One thouſand pounds, and ſhall be immediately diſmiſſed from his government, and for ever after rendered incapable of any public office or place of truſt.

Provided always, that nothing in this act ſhall extend to alter or repeal an act paſſed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his late majeſty king George the ſecond, intituled, an act to regulate and reſtrain paper bills of credit, in his majeſty's colonies or plantations of Rhode-Iſland & Providence plantations, Connecticut, the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and New Hampſhire, in America, and to prevent the ſame being legal tenders in payments of money.

Provided alſo, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to make any of the bills now ſubſiſting in any of the ſaid colonies a legal tender.

An act for granting a Bounty upon the importation of HEMP, and rough and undreſſed FLAX, from his majeſty's colonies in America.

WHEREAS the encouragement of the importation of hemp, and rough and undreſſed flax, from his majeſty's colonies and plantations in America, will be a means of furniſhing this kingdom with ſail cloth and cordage (ſo eſſentially neceſſary for the ſupply of his majeſty's royal navy, as well as for ſhips employed in the merchants ſervice) at more reaſonable rates than at preſent, and will alſo tend to make the ſupply of the ſaid materials cheaper, and leſs precarious, and be a means of employing and enriching his majeſty's ſubjects within the ſaid colonies and plantations: May it therefore pleaſe your moſt excellent majeſty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by & with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, & commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the twenty-fourth day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four, every perſon or perſons who ſhall, within the time appointed by this act, import, or cauſe to be imported into this kingdom, directly from any of his majeſty's Engliſh colonies or plantations in America, in any ſhip or ſhips that may lawfully trade to his majeſty's plantations, manned as by law is required, any hemp, water rotted, bright and clean, or any rough and undreſſed flax, ſhall have and enjoy, as a reward or premium for ſuch importation, the following ſum; that is to ſay:

For every ton of ſuch hemp, or rough or undreſſed flax, ſo imported, from the twenty-fourth day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four, to the twenty-fourth day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one, the ſum of eight pounds ſterling.

For every ton of ſuch hemp, or rough or undreſſed flax, ſo imported from the twenty-fourth day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one, to the twenty-fourth day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, the ſum of ſix pounds Sterling.

And for every ton of ſuch hemp, or rough or undreſſed flax, imported from the twenty-fourth day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, to the twenty-fourth day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, the ſum of four pounds Sterling; to be paid upon demand to the importer of ſuch hemp or flax, by the collector of the port where the ſame ſhall be imported, out of the cuſtoms: and in caſe the collector of the port where the ſame ſhall be imported ſhall not have money ſufficient in his hands, he is hereby required to certify the ſame to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, who ſhall cauſe the ſame to be paid by the receiver general of his majeſty's cuſtoms; the bounty of the hemp and flax imported into England, to be paid by the receiver general of the cuſtoms in England, and of that imported into Scotland, to be paid by the receiver general there.

And to the end a particular benefit may accrue hereby to his majeſty's royal navy, and for the better ſupply of the ſame with naval ſtores, be it further enacted, That upon the importation of any ſuch hemp, or rough and undreſſed flax, from his majeſty's ſaid colonies and plantations, for which a reward or premium is hereby granted, the pre-emption or refuſal of ſuch hemp or flax ſhall be offered and tendered to the commiſſioners of his majeſty's navy, upon landing the ſame; and if within the term of twenty days after ſuch tender the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall not contract or bargain for the ſame, it ſhall and may be lawful for the importer or importers, owner or owners, of the ſaid hemp or flax, otherwiſe to diſpoſe of the ſame, for his or their beſt profit and advantage.

And, in order to intitle the importer of ſuch hemp and flax to the premium granted by this act, and to prevent frauds by importing foreign hemp and flax, be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every perſon or perſons importing any ſuch hemp or flax into Great-Britain, ſhall produce to the chief officer or officers of the cuſtoms a certificate or certificates, under the hand and ſeal of the governor, lieutenant-governor, collector of his majeſty's cuſtoms, and naval officer, or any two of them, reſiding and being within any of his majeſty's colonies and plantations, that before the departure of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhips or veſſels, the perſon or perſons, merchant, trader or factor, loading the ſame, had made oath before them, that the ſaid hemp or flax ſo ſhipped on board (expreſſing in the ſaid certificate, the number, marks and packages of ſuch hemp and flax) were truly and bona fide of the growth and produce of his majeſty's ſaid colonies and plantations; which oath the ſaid governor, lieutenant-governor, collector of his majeſty's cuſtoms, and naval officer, or any two of them, are hereby authorized to adminiſter; as likewiſe upon oath to be made in any port of Great-Britain, by the maſter or maſters of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhips or veſſels, importing ſuch hemp or flax, that the ſame were truly laden on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhips or veſſels, within ſome of his majeſty's colonies or plantations in America, and that he or they know or believe that the ſaid hemp and flax were the produce of the ſaid colonies or plantations.

And, that the officers of the cuſtoms may be the better able to diſcover any frauds intended for receiving the aforeſaid premium, be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid officers, and they are hereby required, before they make out any ſuch certificate, to examine the ſaid hemp and flax, by opening each package, and ſhifting the ſame, in ſuch manner as to ſee the whole contents, or by ſuch other means as they ſhall think proper, to find out and diſcover whether the ſaid hemp is water rotted, bright and clean, and the ſaid flax is good and merchantable, and free from any falſe mixture.

Provided always, That in caſe any doubt or diſpute ſhall ariſe between the ſurveyors or officers of the cuſtoms, and the owners or importers of ſuch hemp or flax as is imported into the port of London, as to the quality of the ſame, it ſhall and may be lawful for the commiſſioners of his majeſty's cuſtoms to call two or more merchants, manufacturers, or others well ſkilled in the commodity, who ſhall declare, upon oath, if required, their opinion, as to the quality of the ſame, and according to the beſt of their judgment determine whether the ſaid hemp or flax is intitled to the premium hereby granted, or not: And if any doubt or diſpute ſhall ariſe as to the quality of any hemp or flax imported into any of the out ports in England, ſamples thereof ſhall be taken, and ſent up to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in London; and into the out ports in Scotland, to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms at Edinburgh; in ſuch manner as the reſpective commiſſioners ſhall direct, in order to be inſpected and adjudged there as before mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no fee, gratuity, or reward, ſhall be demanded, taken, or received, by any officer of his majeſty's cuſtoms, for examining, viewing, or delivering ſuch hemp or flax, with reſpect to the premium or reward allowed by this act; or for the ſigning any of the certificates, in order to the receiving ſuch premium or reward, or for paying the ſame; and any ſuch officer demanding or taking ſuch fee or reward, ſhall, for ſuch offence, forfeit his office, and ſuch officer ſhall alſo be incapable of ſerving his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and ſhall forfeit the ſum of one hundred pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any ſuch hemp or flax of the growth of the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America, ſhall, after the twenty-fourth day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four, be exported from Great-Britain; that then, and in every ſuch caſe, the perſon or perſons ſo exporting the ſame, ſhall, before the entry thereof, pay unto the collector of the cuſtoms, at the port where the ſame ſhall be exported, or to the chief officer of the cuſtoms there, the full ſum which is by this act allowed as a premium on all ſuch hemp or flax as he intends to export, over and above any duty the ſame is now by law ſubject to pay at exportation by any act.

Provided always, That the ſaid collector or chief officer of the cuſtoms, upon receiving of ſuch premium from the exporter of ſuch hemp or flax as aforeſaid, charge himſelf with the money ſo received, or with the ſaid premium; and the commiſſioners of his majeſty's cuſtoms are to take particular care that the ſame be duly brought to the account of his majeſty, by ſuch collector, or chief officer, as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons, their agents or aſſigns, ſhall be found fraudulently to export ſuch hemp or flax, without paying ſuch premium to the collector or chief officer of the cuſtoms in manner aforeſaid, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall forfeit and loſe all ſuch hemp and flax, and double the value thereof; one moiety whereof ſhall be to the uſe of his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the other moiety to the informer or proſecutor; to be proſecuted in any of his majeſty's courts of record at Weſtminſter, or in the court of exchequer in Scotland reſpectively, wherein no eſſoign, protection, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance ſhall be allowed.

Provided always, That if any doubt or diſpute ſhall ariſe, whether any hemp or flax, or any part thereof ſo to be exported, are of the growth, product or manufacture of his majeſty's plantations in America, or of foreign growth, product or manufacture, the onus probandi ſhall lie on the owner or claimer thereof, and not on the informer or proſecutor; any law, cuſtom, or uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if the maſter or owner of any ſhip or veſſel ſhall clandeſtinely import, or receive in ſuch ſhip or veſſel, to be imported into Great-Britain, any hemp or flax, knowing the ſame to be foreign hemp or flax, and ſhall demand or receive for any ſuch foreign hemp or flax the reward or premium hereby granted, ſuch maſter or owner ſhall forfeit the ſum of one hundred pounds, to be ſued for and recovered in manner as aforeſaid; and the ſhip or veſſel, in which ſuch foreign hemp or flax ſhall be ſo fraudently imported, with all her guns, tackle apparel, and furniture, ſhall be forfeited to the king's majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral directions and proviſions in this act ſhall commence and take effect from and after the twenty-fourth day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty four, and ſhall continue and be in force from the ſaid 24th day of June, for the term of twenty-one years, and no longer.

New Advertiſements.

TO BE SOLD,

The following tracts and a lot of land, belonging to the eſtate of JOHN GUERARD, *Eſq; deceaſed, viz.*

A Plantation or tract of land, called *Good-Hope*, ſituated in St. John's pariſh, Berkley county, and lying near the eaſtern branch of the T of Cooper-River, containing 1080 acres, butting and bounding to the north-weſtward, on lands of Meſſrs. *Samuel* and *Benjamin Bonneau*, to the eaſt and ſouth-eaſtward, on lands of Mr. *Nicholas Harleſton*, to the northward, part on ſaid Mr. *Harleſton*'s, and part on ſaid Meſſrs. *Bonneau*'s lands, and to the ſouthward, on the eaſtermoſt branch of Cooper-River: This plantation has on it a good dwelling-houſe, negro-houſes, barn and other buildings, and may be eaſily put in order for the next year's crop, as upwards of 80 acres of fine river ſwamp are already damm'd in.

One other tract or parcel of land, ſituated on Wannell's Creek, otherwiſe Bryan's Neck in Colleton county, containing by eſtimation 490 acres, butting and bounding on lands of *James Parſons* and *Iſaac Godin*, Eſquires.

Three other diſtinct tracts or parcels of land, containing 300 acres each, ſituated between Saludy and Savannah-Rivers.

And, all that town lot of land in Charles-Town, known by the (No. 243) containing in breadth, and fronting the ſtreet leading ſouthward from Mr. *Legaré*'s corner to Aſhley-River, 52 feet 6 inches.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above tracts, or the town lot, may apply to

Mariawne Guerard, or
Benjamin Guerard.

Said *Benjamin Guerard* intending for England early in the ſpring, will immediately diſpoſe of his collection of BOOKS, conſiſting of 1200 volumes, which were purchaſed at a great expence and much pains.

SUSANNA COLLETON,

HAVING taken the houſe the corner of King and Queen-ſtreets, lately occupied by Mr. *Joſeph Purſer*, in order to keep PRIVATE LODGINGS for gentlemen and ladies, and good ſtabling for horſes, She will be greatly obliged to ſuch of her friends, as will favour her with their cuſtom: She will alſo take a few conſtant boarders; and has two large rooms to lett, in the ſaid houſe.

TO BE

great spirit, nor had the hardships of a perpetual state of confinement extinguished that vigour of mind, and those happy talents, which so eminently characterize the illustrious house of Brunswick."

By some letters from Petersburg we have been informed, that several tumults and commotions have been occasioned in that city by the rumour of a marriage being intended between major Orloff of the life-guards, and a person of the highest rank in the empire. This rumour was grounded upon some odd appearances; but it has now given place to another, which only changes the person, and supposes that a firm union between two northern crowns, of which one is yet vacant, will be soon formed by the tender bonds of wedlock. The progress of a splendid court through certain northern provinces, is said to be performed with a view to this important event. The court thinks it expedient, no doubt, to strengthen itself on all sides, and thus to prepare itself, as well as possible, against the instability of human things.

A letter from Berlin, dated Aug. 5, says, "I am just informed that four regiments of infantry, and two of cavalry, are ordered by our sovereign to join the corps which is forthwith to assemble on the banks of the Oder, in Silesia, to which part of his dominions it is every day expected to depart, as the garrisons are all to be drawn out and reviewed, to see that the men are compleat, and none of the officers absent. It is moreover said, that the period fixed for this review, is the time in which the Poles are to elect a king; this occasions some speculations; but why should it be thought surprizing, that our patriot king, who is ever attentive to the good of his subjects, should, at so important a crisis, be watchful over the peace of his dominions: in fact, the troops assembled on the Oder are, they say, to form an army of observation, and will by no means enter the territories of Poland, unless an Austrian army should first attempt to disturb the peace of the republic; and of this, at present, there is very little probability."

AUGUST 25.

Numbers of the nobility and gentry, who were not expected in town till the meeting of parliament, are daily arriving from their country seats, by which it is conjectured that something important is on the carpet. Thirty-two have arrived this week.

Preparations are making on board a frigate at Portsmouth, outward-bound to the West-Indies, to try the experiment of rendering salt-water fresh during the passage, according to the most approved rules laid down by different navigators, who have treated on the subject.

Thursday night died at Tunbridge-Wells where he went for the recovery of his health, the right hon. Henry Bilson Legge, Esq; uncle to the earl of Dartmouth, some time chancellor of the Exchequer, member for the county of Southampton, and fellow of the royal society.

They write from Warsaw, that count Branicki, count Potoki, and the bishop of Cracow, have all declared their intentions of repairing to the diet of election, where it is also thought prince Radzwil will make his appearance. The Primate is taking all the measures possible to prevent any tumult or confusion on that occasion.

AUGUST 27.

The guard-ships at Portsmouth have orders to augment each ship's company with 30 men.

New Advertisements.

JOHN PAUL GRIMKE,

Has just imported, in the Friendship, Capt. Samuel Ball, jun. from LONDON,

FINE silver bread baskets, salt cellars and ladles, caudle cups with covers, new-fashion'd coffee pots, sugar dishes, waiters of all sizes, plain, chas'd and pierced borders, soup, table and tea spoons, cases of silver handle knives and forks, silver and gilt fillegree shoe buckles, plated spurs and shoe buckles, silver mounted reading glasses and spectacles, gold and silver watches, silver tun cork screws, patch boxes and smelling bottles, best coral beads, and mock ditto, best sort of penknives, guittar wires, sundry watch makers and silver smiths tools and files, with a fine assortment of all kinds of jewellers work, to be sold reasonable, at his shop, in Broad-street.

A Gentleman, who, buying something out of my shop, left a TEN POUND BILL in it, is desired to call for, and may have it again, paying for this advertisement.

JOHN PAUL GRIMKE.

DARBY PENDERGRASS

INFORMS the public, that he carries on the taylor's trade, and imports cloths, trimmings, and every thing suitable for that business. He keeps a set of good journeymen, in order to have the work done in the neatest manner, and quick dispatch. All gentlemen that will favour him with their custom may depend on having their work done to their satisfaction, and five or six pounds a suit cheaper, than what is customary in this town.

N. B. He has a large assortment of goods, suitable for this place and season, imported in the last ships from England, which he will sell under the common advance, making great allowance to those that take a quantity and pay the cash, or require only a short credit of two or three months, at his store in Meeting Street, the corner of Mr. Daniel Cannon's house.

RUN AWAY,

FROM Mr. *Saxby*'s plantation at *Pedee*, three sensible likely young negro fellows, named JOE, DICK, and FRANK: They were lately at *John's-Island*, and are since supposed to be gone to *Waccoo* and *Ashepoo*, where they have relations.

Five Pounds reward for each, will be paid on delivery at the work-house, besides the charges allowed by law.

ALSO RUN AWAY, a negro man named *Jaunary*, who is supposed to be harboured in *Charles Town*. Forty Shillings will be paid to any person who will deliver him to the warden of the work-house, besides charges.

The very pleasant and healthy PLANTATION between Mr. *Motte*'s and Mr. *Barksdale*'s, in *Christ-Church* parish, to be let, by c-59 JOHN LOGAN.

TO BE SOLD, for no Fault,

AN exceeding good boatman, who is well acquainted with the coasting business, the owner having no employ for him. Inquire of the printer. t.b.c.t.f.

LOST, last sunday evening, in Mr. *Nightingale*'s pasture, between his house and the Broad-Road; a stone SLEEVE-BUTTON, set in gold. Any person having found the same, who will deliver it to the Printer hereof, shall receive *forty Shillings* reward.

A Quantity of fresh Orange-Juice is immediately wanted, by *Torrans, Greg, & Poaug.*

TAKEN UP, at the subscriber's plantation in St. Stephen's parish, a very likely new *Angola* negro man, about 24 years of age, with small marks in his temples made in his country, and about 5 feet 10-inches high, has nothing on but an osnabrug shirt, can't tell his master's name, but his own name is TOKEY; and that his master followed sawing. Whoever owns the the said fellow, may apply to PETER LEQUEUX, sen.

JOHN SCOTT,

HATH just imported, in the Portland, *Capt.* Higgins, *from* LONDON,

BROAD CLOTHS—German serge—shalloons—durants—tammies—callimancoes—rich figured stuffs—crow poplins—bombazines—ready-made cloaths—best London duffils—bed blankets—mens, womens, boys and girls worsted hose—childrens white and spotted ditto—Irish shirting and sheeting linens—osnabrugs—hessens—bed ticking—bed bunts—handsome printed cottons for beds—bed binding—cotton hollands—variety of India and English chintz—callicoes—white chintz—Moore's printed muslins—dark purple cottons and callicoes—handsome brocades and lutestrings—womens silk quilted petticoats—neat sattin and brocade shoes a good assortment of head-lace and footing—wax necklaces and ear-rings—new fashioned ribbons, best masks—purple and crimson kid gloves and mitts—white unglaz'd ditto—yard wide clear lawn—spotted ditto—fine India dimity—clouting diaper—rich black flower'd sattin cardinal—flower'd mode ditto—fine large scarlet ditto—black peeling—capuchine silk—black sprigg'd sattin—black taffaty—black India persian—a-la-mode—white sarsenet—crow sewing silk—black lace—snail—gymp—womens neat stays—childrens ditto—neat black callimanco and sattinet shoes—black Russel quilted petticoats—callimanco ditto—womens, boys and girls leather shoes—childrens red morocco ditto—Whitechapel and common needles—knitting ditto—silver thimbles with steel tops—cotton gowns—mens and boys castor hats—osnabrugs thread—bohea tea—single and double refined sugar—raisins and currants—spice—hair-sieves—Poland starch—salt petre—which, with white, blue and green plains—iron ware—nails—rum—sugar—salt, &c. are to be sold cheap, at his store on the Bay.

CHARLES-TOWN, OCTOBER 22, 1764.

THE 15th of August, the Handsome Fellow, a Creek Indian, in the name of the Mortar, of the Oakchoys, delivered a talk at Augusta, to be sent to the governors of this province and Georgia, with a string of white beads to the former, and a white wing to the latter, declaring "his sorrow for "the mischief he had done, or caused "to be done, to the English, during "his attachment to the French; desiring forgiveness; promising unalterable fidelity to the king of Great-Britain; and "requesting that the trade might be continued thro' the old "path only, from Augusta."

Since the above period, we hear, that the said Mortar, and other Creeks, declare, they will *take* all goods coming into their nation, *as presents*, but will not hurt the white people; being determin'd to suffer no trade but thro' the first, old, and beloved path.

The Upper Chicasahs, we are informed, have lately sent some tobacco to the Creek lower towns, desiring, that if they intend to continue in friendship with the English, they will smoke it, if not, send it back; at the same time signifying, that it was now out of the Creeks power to prevent their receiving supplies of goods, by killing traders, &c. since they have a new path opened from Pensacola and Mobile. The Cussitahs smoaked the tobacco, and the other towns, it was not doubted, would follow their example.

Some of the Over-Hill Cherokees are gone to a treaty with the Chicasahs and Chactahs; the rest of that nation, have begun their winter hunt.

On wednesday last arrived here the ship *Friendship*, Capt. *Samuel Ball*, jun. from *London*, with about 120 tons of ordnance and stores on board, for *St. Augustine* (consisting of near 60 mortars, &c. and 25 heavy cannon, &c.) and about 60 passengers, 40 of which are going to the *Floridas*. Amongst the passengers are, *Arthur O'Neal*, Esq; appointed his majesty's ordnance store-keeper, in *West-Florida*, with his family; *Henry Lloyd*, Esq; going to the settlement forming by *Denys Reade*, Esq; at *St. Mark's*; Lieut. *Christopher Funston*, of the royal train of artillery, and the rev. Mr. *Forbes*, going to *St. Augustine*, Mr. *William Penn*, clerk of the cheque and surveys in *West-Florida*; Mr. *Charles Stevens Stocker*, of this town, merchant, capt. *May* of the *Swiss* guards, in the *Dutch* service, (a native of this province) &c. &c. &c.

The same day put in here to refit, the ship *Tracey*, captain *Robert Pring*, from *Boston*, bound for *Cape-Fear*, having lost her mizen and main masts, and shifted her ballast, in a gale of wind she met with in the night of the 5th instant off *Cape Hatteras*.

Thursday also put in here, very leaky, the ship *Generous Planters*, capt. *John Calse*, from *St. Christopher's*, for *London*. She left *St. Christopher's* the 28th ult. and sprung a leak the 2d inst.

The sloop *Industry*, *Wilson Cooke*, master, from *Windward*, for some time look'd upon as a missing vessel, after being 102 days at sea, and relieved by ten different vessels, arrived at Madera the first ult.

The 8th of August last, Capt. George Ball, from Providence, with dispatches from his excellency General Shirley, and on the 19th his majesty's ship Venus, commanded by Capt. Weller, with letters from Sir William Burnaby, commander in chief of his majesty's ships at Jamaica, to the count d'Estaing, governor-general of Hispaniola, touching the extraordinary conduct of the French sometime before, towards his majesty's subjects taking salt on Turk's-Island, "in removing and carrying his "majesty's said subjects prisoners to Cape-François, burning "their huts and destroying their provisions," arrived at the Cape, and delivered their dispatches, but were told that the governor-general was not then in that capital; upon which, on the 22d, they proceeded to Turk's-Island, where, on Grand-Key, they found a Monument or Column erected, 10 feet wide at the base, and 60 feet high, built of brick and soft mortar, with a square piece of marble fixed therein bearing this inscription, viz. *Humanis ad Deos nulla re propius accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando*, and over it, "PHARE DE CHOISEUL" in large letters of iron; and as it did not appear to them, that a monument in this place could be of the least service to trade and navigation, but that it was rather intended as a mark of possession, &c. they immediately proceeded to undermine, and destroyed it in two hours.—Another of these Columns was erected on Sand Key, but as *that* might be of service to shipping, it was left standing.——Some time after, the count d'Estaing, sent a vessel to Jamaica, and another to Providence, with answers to the letters that had been delivered by the Capts. Weller and Ball; which, we hear, alledged, as a reason for their removal of the English from Turk's-Island, that they had robbed a French ship cast away there; and that the PHAROS was erected with no other view than for the general good of mankind, and preservation of shipping. Nevertheless, we are informed, that a few English, who still remain on Turk's-Island, have been obliged to acknowledge allegiance to the French king, by signing a paper the contents whereof they were strangers to—The report of two other monuments having been erected, by the French, on Maguana and the Caicos's, seems to have no foundation; neither had they yet put any soldiers or settlers on any of those islands.

On Saturday night last died, Mr. JOHN BALL, an eminent planter, in St. John's Parish.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

Oct.	Arrived at Charles-Town,	*From*
17th.	Ship Friendship, Samuel Ball, jun.	London
	Ship Tracey, Robert Pring,	Boston
	Ship General Wolfe, John Lutton,	Lisbon
	Snow Arnold, Thomas Crawford,	Madera
18th.	Ship Generous Planters, John Calse,	St. Kitts
	Ship Richard and Benjamin, Anth. Robinson,	Teneriffe
19th.	Scooner Mary, Adam Bishop,	St. Augustine
	Sloop Sunbury Packet, Jeremiah Dickinson,	Georgia
	Scooner King of Prussia, John Minott,	Georgia
	Scooner Hibernia, Henry M'Cormick,	Havana
	Scooner Pedee, Thomas Cox,	Georgia
20th.	Sloop John & Mary, Richard Elmes,	Figuera
21st.	Brigt. Venus, Patrick M'Laughlin,	Lisbon
	Brigt. Phillis, Peter Gwinn,	Africa
Oct.	Sailed, since our last.	*For*
19th.	Ship Queen of Barra, Alexander Tayler,	London
	Ship Prince-George, Benjamin Hart,	Cowes
	Brigt Sally, James Sloafs,	London
	Brigt. Greenwich, John Marshal,	Bristol
	Sloop Rising-Sun, James Allen,	Rhode Island
	Sloop Elizabeth, Sylvester Gardner,	Rhode-Island
	Sloop Adventure, Jeremiah Burrows,	Barbados
	Ship General-Wolfe, John Lutton,	George-Town
	Snow Duke, George Fortune,	Havana
	Scooner Rebecca, Robert Craig,	Jamaica
	Sloop Sea-Flower, Philip Hathway,	Rhode-Island
	Remain Windbound, or clear'd.	*For*
	Ship America, William Coombes,	London
	Ship Seanymph, John Grant,	George-Town
	Brigt. Hamilton, William Saul,	Liverpoole
	Snow Diamond, John Stanton,	Jamaica
	Sloop Henrietta, William M'Whirter,	Cape-Fear
	Snow Polly, Samuel Henshaw,	Havana
	Sloop George's Relief, George Ball,	Barbados
	Way sail, or be loaded this week.	*For*
	Ship Beggar's-Benison, William Ward,	Jamaica
	Snow Nelly, George Arthar,	Havana
	Brigt. Boone, Thomas Gelston,	Barbados
	Scooner Sukey,	St. Kitts
	Snow New-Success, James Doran,	Bristol
	Scooner Rachel & Mary, Isaac Waldron,	Cape-Fear
	Arrivals from this Port.	*At*
	Snow Sally, Thomas Skutt, (last from Oporto)	Poole
	Ship Prince of Bevern, John Addis (last from Oporto)	Dover
	Ship King-George, Peter Thompson,	London
	Ship Mary, John Glazonby,	Cowes
	Snow Charming-Sally, Patrick Craw,	Lisbon
	Snow Dennistoune, Hugh Porter,	Lisbon
	Brigt. Nancy, Robert Johnson,	Lisbon
	Sloop Industry, Wilson Cooke.	Madera
	Snow Lord Buchan, Andrew Bryson,	Cape-Fear
	Ship Lane Galley, Samuel Bulfinch, (last from Boston)	London
	From Port-Royal,	*At*
	Snow Friendship, Thomas Allen,	Cowes
	Brigt. Antelope, John Paley,	Lancaster
	From Georgia.	*At*
	Brigt. Rose, James Hill,	Cowes

Price Current the same as last Week.

New Advertisements.

TO BE SOLD, in CHARLES-TOWN, on Thursday the 1st of November next:

A CARGO of choice Healthy and Likely young SLAVES,

from *Sierra-Leon*, just arrived in the Brigt. *Phillis*, Captain *Peter Gwinn*, by DAVID STODDARD.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of above 450 acres of land, at Beach-Hill, on which is a good dwelling-house, barn and other out-houses: This land is exceeding good for Rice, Corn, and Indico, and is now under good fence; also, about thirty head of tame cattle, a flock of hogs, and a large quantity of provisions. Any person inclinable to purchase the above plantation, stock and provisions, may apply to Mr. *Daniel Legare*, jun. in Charles-Town, or to the subscriber on said plantation. BENJAMIN WALLS.

A FEW Seroons of the very beſt Havana Sugars, to be ſold cheap, by
WILLIAM SAVAGE.

Who is in want of a quantity of CEDAR BOARDS.

NORTHWARD and WEST-INDIA *RUM*, in hogſheads and quarter-caſks, LOAF SUGAR by the hundred weight, VIDONIA and FYAL *WINES* in pipes and quarter-caſks, *Northward* CHEESE, MACKREL, CHOCOLATE by the box or dozen, with ſundry OTHER ARTICLES, all but lately imported, will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, *at the BAY*, by
etf. DAVID STODDARD.

On Wedneſday, the 25th of October inſt.
WILL BE SOLD,
IN CHARLES-TOWN, a cargo of *Two Hundred* as likely and healthy
GAMBIA NEGROES,
As ever appear'd in this Province. Juſt arrived in the Ship Marquis of Granby, Captain JOHN KITCHIN, in a ſhort Paſſage from the coaſt, by
MIDDLETON, LISTON, & HOPE.

By Order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
A Compleat Muſter-Roll of the *Berkley-County* Regiment of MILITIA, is to be returned: The Captain or Commander of the reſpective Companies, are requeſted to tranſmit the Dates of their Commiſſions, and thoſe of their Subaltern-Officers, together with their ſeveral Muſter-Rolls, on or before the firſt Day of December.
by Order of the Colonel,
CALEB LLOYD, *Adjutant.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
AN OVERSEER, for my plantation near Bacon-Bridge, who underſtands Sawing and Planting; likewiſe a PATROON for a Scooner: None need apply who is not well recommended. One who is approved of, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying to
Oct. 20th, 1764. HENRY SMITH.

PERDRIAU & FABRE,
Have juſt imported in the Friendſhip, *Capt.* Samuel Ball *from*
LONDON,
A Compleat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon; alſo lately from Briſtol, white, blue, and green PLAINS, duffil blankets, &c. which they will ſell on very reaſonable terms, at their ſtore, near the ſtate-houſe, where they will be glad to ſee their friends.

The Subſcribers, beg Leave to inform the Public,
THAT they have opened a SCHOOL for the tuition of YOUNG LADIES, in the moſt polite and uſeful branches of education, viz. both French and Engliſh, writing, needle-work, and dancing, &c. And as it will be their peculiar ſtudy, to inſtitute and forward the ſcholars they may be favour'd with, in the moſt expeditious and accurate manner: They hope to meet with encouragement ſuitable, which will be eſteemed a particular favour done,
Their moſt Reſpectful, and
Obedient humble ſervants,
ELIZABETH & REBECCA WOODIN.

At the ſecond houſe on the right-hand of Queen-ſtreet from King-ſtreet, near Mr. *Benjamin Baker's*, carpenter.

N.B. They alſo propoſe taking Young Ladies and Little Maſters, as day-boarders.

PATRICK HINDS,
BEGS leave to acquaint his COUNTRY CUSTOMERS and others, who were not ſupplied laſt year, that he has now an aſſortment of choice drawing BOOT-LEGS, and a parcel of exceeding BOOTS.

WANTED,
A Negro woman cook, that can be properly recommended for her capacity and ſobriety. Enquire of the printer.

AN OVERSEER,
WHO is a ſingle man, ſober, and well recommended, is wanted to take care of a plantation and 15 or 20 negroes, within 16 miles of Charles-Town. Such may apply to the Printer hereof; but none without a good character, need give himſelf the trouble.

RUN away from me, on Thurſday October 4th 1764. A tall negro fellow named SAUNDY, of the *Mandingo* country, near 6 feet high, very much pitted with the Small-Pox in his face; had on when he went away an oſnabrug ſhirt and trowſers, a green woollen jacket with white metal buttons, walks very much upright, his heels very long, was purchaſed at Mr. *Prioleau's* vendue the 12th of April laſt. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid negro fellow, and bring him to me, ſhall have a reward of FIVE POUNDS currency; but whoever will give information where he is harboured, ſo that the offender or offenders may be brought to juſtice, if by a white perſon, ſhall be paid on conviction, the ſum of TEN POUNDS, if by a negro, FIVE POUNDS.—— All maſters of veſſels and others, are hereby cautioned not to carry off the ſaid fellow, on pain of being proſecuted with the utmoſt ſeverity of the law, by
CHRISTOPHER HOLSON, *Warden of the Work-Houſe.*

Brought to the Work-Houſe.

October 19th, 1764. A young new negro fellow of the *Angola* country, who call's himſelfe BALAM, and his maſter's name *Smith*, has country marks on his chin and down his breaſts, is ſomewhat of the yellow caſt, and branded on the right breaſt ſome thing like XyX, has on an oſnabrugs ſhirt, white negro cloth breeches, and a large piece of blue Indico cloth. Taken up at *James Wright*, Eſqr's plantation.

DANIEL LEGARE, jun. & Comp.
HAVING declined buſineſs, they entreat their friends to diſcharge their accompts immediately. Thoſe that do not comply, may expect to be ſued, without any further notice.

AS there is a neceſſity of ſpeedily cloſing the affairs of LEGARE and DARQUIER, whoſe co-partnerſhip expired the firſt of January 1762, (near two years ago) Therefore, thoſe concerned will pleaſe to obſerve, that all accompts unpaid the firſt of December next, will after that day be put in ſuit, as none can, reaſonably, expect longer indulgence.

ALL perſons indebted to Daniel Legare, jun. on his own private concern, are deſired to take notice, that all accompts unpaid the firſt day of December next, will be put into an attorney's hands, to be ſued for, as none can plead the want of indulgence.

INFORMATION has been given of the following ſtrays to the ſubſcriber,

OF a brown bay gelding, twelve hands three inches high, branded J. G. on the off ſhoulder, and a brand on the mounting ſhoulder not to be made out, and
Of a brown pied cow, with a white back and belly, with a crop and upper cut in one ear, and the other a crop branded M. and a calf with her. The owners may prove their property before *Dorcheſter, October 17, 1764.* JOHN JOOR.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

WE are credibly informed, that a great man, in a late conference, ſtrongly enforced the neceſſity of repealing the cyder-act, as it now ſtands, which, it's thought, will be effectually removed next ſeſſions, a numerous ſociety of noblemen and gentlemen having agreed to uſe all their influence in baniſhing that hydra-headed monſter out of the kingdom

The late report of the French having ceded New-Orleans to the Spaniards, is now ſaid to be without foundation.

A vaſt number of quarter guineas are now ſending abroad to the American ſettlements, which, it is thought, will occaſion a farther coinage of theſe ſpecies, ſo neceſſary for change.

We are informed a bill is preparing, to be laid before the enſuing Parliament, to prevent foreigners in the Weſt-Indies from being ſupplied with negroes from any of the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa: A ſtep the more neceſſary, as the demand for ſlaves ſtill continues very high in our own colonies.

Yeſterday the under ſheriff of Middleſex made proclamation at the great door of St. Margaret's church, Weſtminſter, for John Wilkes, Eſq; late of the ſame pariſh, to appear on the 6th day of November next, before the king himſelf at Weſtminſter.

AUGUST 8.

Monday laſt died, Mr. John Bafwicke, an eminent Carolina merchant of this city.

Count Poniatowſky one of the candidates for the throne of Poland, is a ſon of the brave nobleman who brought off Charles XII of Sweden from the fatal battle of Pultowa, and who with the greateſt intrepidity, prudence, and fidelity, conducted him ſafe to Bender, though hotly purſued by his triumphant enemy, Peter the Great. This young nobleman inherits all the diſtinguiſhing virtues of his father; is well ſhaped, and of a good ſize; has a darkiſh complexion, open and manly features, and full black eyes; very expreſſive of his natural good ſenſe, which is happily improved by ſtudy and travel; ſo that he knows books and men, and ſpeaks with great propriety and fluency, all the polite languages in Europe; his addreſs is noble, free, and engaging, and he can be very familiar, and yet loſe nothing of the reſpect which has once been paid him; but above all, there is nothing he holds ſo dear as the proſperity of his country.

The lords of the admiralty have appointed the hon. Spencer Percival to be principal regiſter of the vice-admiralty court for all America.

We are informed, that the long continued troubles of North America, through the unſurmountable diſpoſitions of the Indians, have induced the government to grant a ſather augmentation to the military eſtabliſhment of thoſe provinces, which are moſt expoſed to their incurſions; but whether this is to be effected by troops from England, or by reviving the ſeveral independent companies on the New York eſtabliſhment, broke ſince the peace, is not yet ſettled.

Among the different improvements intended to take place in Weſt Florida, we are informed Penſacola Bay, from its natural ſituation, deſcribing three fourths of a circle, will be rendered one of the moſt compleat and ſafe receptacles for ſhipping of any part of the continent. A range of wharfs, in imitation of thoſe on Charles-Town Bay, is to be built of hewn ſtone, with proper offices, which has advanced the price of maſons to three Spaniſh dollars per diem.

We hear Mr. Pitt is ſhortly expected to reſide in town for a continuance; which occaſions many political conjectures at the weſt end of the town.

AUGUST 10.

As the wearing the manufactures of France is doubtleſs an injury to every individual in this kingdom, it muſt give every loyal ſubject pleaſure to hear, that a great perſonage has lately ſignified his diſapprobation in the following terms: 'Do theſe 'people think, that they make their court to me, by ſhewing me 'that they do what they can to ſtarve my ſubjects, by enriching 'thoſe of France? I do not care to do a ſhocking thing to any 'body, or elſe I would forbid them the court.'

We are informed a ſcheme has, for ſome time paſt, been under conſideration, which only wants the ſanction of parliament to bring it to maturity, which it is thought will ſtrike a mortal blow to the very root of ſmuggling; and that is, by the government entering in an agreement with the Lord Proprietor of Man, that, without relinquiſhing his juriſdiction and ſovereignty over that iſland, a number of officers and cutters may be admitted to harbour and reſide on ſhore, as well as have liberty to make prizes in his majeſty's name, of all illegal goods landed from France and Holland. It is ſaid the Proprietor will be inveſted with a grant of ſome crown lands, and ſuch other immunities, as will ſufficiently indemnify him for [illegible] a part of his revenue in Man, as may have hitherto accrued from the permiſſion of ſmuggling.

AUGUST 11.

According to private letters from Warſaw, Prince Radzivil and his forces being ſurrounded in the Fens of Pleſk, his highneſs had eſtimated a deſire to treat, upon which a ceſſation of hoſtilities had enſued. One of the princes of the houſe of Lubomirſki returned to Warſaw, ſigned the confederacy, and has reconciled himſelf to the houſe of Czartoriſki. The Biſhop of Cracow, who has been already on both ſides, and who lately publiſhed a Manifeſto, by which he declared himſelf on neither ſide, has withdrawn from his reſidence, as it is reported, and it is not as yet known what is become of him.

We hear that three noble lords paſs the minority this week.

AUGUST 14.

We hear that the Marquis of Carmarthen, has not only reſigned his poſt of lord of the bed-chamber, but all the lieutenancy of the county of Hants; and it is ſaid the latter will be given to the lord chief juſtice.

There is now a ſcheme to circulate a large number of Bank Notes of an interior value among the reſpective commercial provinces of North-America; the notes to bear a ſmall premium for the greater encouragement of trade.

AUGUST 16

Letters from Ratiſbon, of the 4th inſtant, adviſe, that the diet of the Empire, at their aſſembly deliberated on the high price of all ſorts of proviſions and fire-wood, which are kept up by a ſet of avaricious monopolizers, and came to a reſolution to puniſh them with the utmoſt ſeverity of the law; and made ſeveral regulations, in order to be ſupplied with proviſions, &c. out of the country at a cheaper rate.

A perſon of great conſequence was this week heard to declare, that the many late reports circulated both at home, and abroad, of Great Britain's having any deſigns on the iſland of Corſica, any otherwiſe than as a well-wiſher to its natural independency, were without the leaſt foundation.

A ſcheme is on foot to bring light ſummer hats, made from the leaves of the Palmeta-Tree, &c. in the Bermuda iſlands, which ſome years ago were much worn here. Samples of theſe hats have been lately ſent over, and are in the poſſeſſion of a lady of quality, who intends taking this affair under her patronage.

The preſent declining ſtate of the Britiſh ſilk manufacture, we are informed, has for ſome days paſt been under the moſt ſerious conſideration of an auguſt meeting; the reſult of which, it is hoped, will be, ſome neceſſary ſteps taken to retain the balance of this valuable trade in our own hands.

By letters from Gibraltar, we hear that the Spaniards have withdrawn their regular troops from the neighbourhood of that town, and ſupplied their places with militia.

A great number of Stone-Maſons are embarking at Liverpool for the two Floridas, where it is ſaid ſeveral important places of ſtrength are to be erected on the frontiers.

They write from Amſterdam, that the affairs of the de Neufvilles are entirely ſettled; that their creditors have received eighty per cent. and they now carry on their buſineſs as formerly.

Several of our corn tranſports, who went lately to Italy to diſpoſe of their commodities there, we are aſſured, have been obliged to carry it to other markets, or elſe have brought it back again, there having been ſuch a fine harveſt in moſt parts of Italy this ſummer, as to ſupply the Italian ſtates with corn of their own growth.

AUGUST 18.

Thurſday both houſes of parliament met at Weſtminſter, purſuant to their laſt prorogation; and were, by his majeſty's command, further prorogued, by the lord chancellor, to the 30th of October next. Thomas Tyrwhitt, Eſq; chief clerk to the houſe of commons, ſupplied the place of Sir John Cuſt, Bart. the ſpeaker, who is abſent at the German Spa.

It is ſaid that a curious marble buſt of lord chief juſtice Pratt, is going to be put up in the Temple of Worthies, at Stow in Buckinghamſhire.

We hear that Mr. Harriſon's time-piece is to be tried on board the firſt Dutch man of war which ſails for the Weſt-Indies, in order, if it anſwers as well as on a late trial, to entitle that gentleman to receive the bounty offered by the ſeveral ſtates for the diſcovery of the longitude.

A great number of journeymen Hatters have, within theſe few days, engaged themſelves to go to Canada and Quebec; a manufactory of hats being to be eſtabliſhed at each of theſe places.

There are now here upwards of 500 perſons, men, women and children, from different parts of Germany, lodged about Church-lane, and Rag fair, waiting for ſhips to carry them to our new acquiſitions in America.

They write from Genoa, that they continue to receive nothing but ill news from Corſica, where the inhabitants of the places ſtill in the hands of the republic are in danger of periſhing by famine. It is ſaid that the nobleman lately ſent by the court of Vienna to that of Liſbon, to notify in form the election and coronation of the king of the Romans, has inſtructions likewiſe to demand in marriage the Infanta Maria Franciſca Benedicta, who has juſt entered into the 19th year of her age, for that monarch.

We hear from Liſbon, that the king of Portugal is going to eſtabliſh an academy of painting, ſculpture, and architecture, in that city, under his majeſty's immediate patronage.

AUGUST 21.

The ſettlement of that extenſive tract of land between New-England and Quebec, ſo advantageouſly ſituated in the center of the fur trade, has for ſome days paſt been under conſideration.

It is ſaid that a bill will be brought in next ſeſſions, to entitle a defendant to damages and coſts, in caſe of falſe informations or vexations at the ſuit of the crown.

AUGUST 23.

A letter from Hamburgh, dated Aug. 1, ſays, "A new ſcene of horror in Ruſſia, has furniſhed occaſion to many reflections, which prudence obliges me to paſs over in ſilence, until the circumſtances and cauſes of this ſtrange event are laid amply before the public. The event is reported as follows: One Mierenhoff, a lieutenant in the regiment of Smolenſko, came with a detachment of about 30 men, by night, the 5th of laſt month, to the fortreſs of Slutzelburg, where the young prince Ivan, or John, was removed ſome time ago by order of the empreſs from the place of confinement that has long been allotted to his unfortunate family. This lieutenant preſented to the governor of the fortreſs, a forged order from the empreſs, to the following purpoſe: "That her majeſty had formed the "reſolution of reſigning the imperial crown of Ruſſia, and of "putting it on the head of Prince Ivan, whom, in conſcience, "ſhe was obliged to acknowledge as the lawful heir and ſo-"vereign of Ruſſia, and that ſhe therefore commanded the "governor to ſet the prince at liberty." The governor, looking upon this declaration as an impoſture, refuſed to comply with it, ſhut the gates upon Mierenhoff, and ordered his men to arms. Mierenhoff on the other hand, ſeemed to make preparations for forcing the governor to a compliance; upon which the latter entered the apartment of the young prince, whom he murdered in his bed. The firſt blow was but ſlight, and only ſerved to awaken the unfortunate prince, who ſtruggled ſome time for his life, and even broke the governor's ſword in the ſcuffle; but aſſiſtance was called for, and another aſſaſſin appeared, who finiſhed the horrid work. When the unhappy Ivan had expired, the governor opened the gates of the fortreſs, expoſed the dead body, ſtabbed in above ten places, to the view of Mierenhoff and his company, and ſaid, in a taunting and inſolent manner, "There is your emperor; let him now head "you; he will undoubtedly make a fine figure on the imperial "throne." Mierenhoff took off his hat, and gave himſelf up tamely priſoner to the governor, ſaying, "That, ſince his "maſter was dead, it was in vain to make any farther reſiſ-"tance!" This unhappy prince was about twenty-four years old. He was the eldeſt ſon of Anthony Ulric, ſecond brother to the reigning duke of Brunſwick, and of Anne, daughter of Charles Leopold, duke of Mecklenbourg-Schwerin, and granddaughter of the Czar Peter the Great. He was a prince of

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Commons House of Assembly, the 20th day of July, 1764.

RESOLVED, That no accompts, by which any money is claimed, due from the public, shall hereafter be received, unless the same shall be delivered in, to the Treasurer within twelve months from the time the service for which the same is demanded has been incurred.

THAT the Treasurer do, upon his receiving every accompt brought in to charge the public, indorse the day of his receiving the same.

THAT the Treasurer be served with a copy of the said resolutions; and that the same be printed in the *Gazette* of this province.

THOMAS BROMLEY, Clerk.

WILLIAM GIBBES, continues to sell the COUNTRY PRODUCE on the usual commissions, and has to sell, on the most reasonable terms, choice Madera and Vidonia WINE, in Pipes, Quarter-Casks or Bottles; West-India and Northward RUM, in Hogsheads or Quarter-Casks, SUGAR and SALT, &c. &c. t.f.

N.B. He still continues the Wharf adjoining Mr. *Legare's*, for the better carrying on the FACTORAGE BUSINESS; and the Dock will be kept open and in good order for Boats.

PAUL TOWNSEND,

HATH just imported, in the America, *Capt.* Coombes, *from* LONDON, *and the last vessels from* BRISTOL;

A general Assortment of GOODS, proper for the present and approaching season: Among which are the following articles, *viz.*

WHITE and colour'd plains, best London strip'd duffils, blue strouds, striped linseys, imbossed serges, broad cloths and trimmings, German serges, sagathies and duroys, blue whitneys, shalloons of all colours, tammies, durants, callimancoes, camblets and camblettees, figured starrets, queen's stuffs, 7-4th spotted rugs, mens ready made blue whitney surtouts, duffil, cloth and fearnought great coats, pea jackets, mens bearskin coats, womens neat russet petticoats, womens scarlet cloaks, ditto scarlet cardinals, with and without ermine, neat silk cardinals, womens neat sattin hatts, black and colour'd French silk mitts, black gauze handkerchers, silk ditto, silk culgee spotted and flower'd ditto, check ditto, cotton romals, womens stuff shoes, mens, womens, boys and girls leather shoes and pumps, mens and womens worsted, cotton and thread hose, mens black and masquerade silk ditto, 4 thread breeches patterns, thread and silk pavillion gause, mens single silk caps, striped worsted ditto, Leghorn hats; a neat assortment of printed linens and cottons and English chintz, cambricks, plain, spotted, flower'd and minionet lawns, hollands, long lawn, tandem, allefias, Bengal stripes, bombazines, crow colour'd poplin, white farsenet, black alamode, hat-band crape, huckaback and diaper napkinning, diaper table cloths, princes linen, ¾th and ⅞th garlix, ⅞th and yard-wide Irish linen, 9-8th Irish sheeting ditto, ¾th, ⅞th and yard-wide cotton and linen checks and stripes, Scotch ditto, striped hollands, cotton gowns, British osnabrugs, brown rolls, Raven's duck, dowlas, bed ticking and bed bunts; an assortment of ribbons, silk ferritting, quality binding, red caddice, worsted gartering, tapes and bobbing, cotton laces, Scotch and bleach'd threads, brown and colour'd ditto, pins and needles, best Whitechapel ditto, best London single refined sugar, cinamon, cloves, nutmegs, mace and allspice, black pepper, bohea tea, best Durham mustard, sweet oil, cases of pickles, consisting of wallnuts, olives, ketchup and mushrooms, best tobacco in pound papers, Scotch snuff, bed cords, Hambro' lines and white rope, writing-paper, Holman's ink-powder, leather ink-horns, gilt leather pocket-books, white-wash, hand and cloaths brushes, hair brooms and scrubbing brushes, Belladine sewing silk, ivory, bone and horn combs, buckling ditto, brass ink-horns, table knives and forks, cutteau knives, taylors shears, sciffars, white and bath metal shoe buckles, steel-spring snuffers, iron and brass thimbles, iron and brass knitting-needles, barley corn beads, black and white ditto, brass and iron Jew's harps, neat cork-screws, japan'd and paper snuff boxes, iron and brass wire rice sieves, Dutch copper tea-kettles, copper saucepans with covers, bell metal mortars and pestles, fire dogs with brass heads, large kitchen dogs, brass locks with keys, very neat brass candlesticks, Indian trading brass kettles, best hard metal pewter plates and dishes, pewter basons, porringers, spoons, tea-pots, and measures of all sizes, a large assortment of saddlery, mens and boys furr, castor and beaver hats, gilt trunks, newest fashion'd gilt buttons, mohair ditto and twist knee-garters, a variety of tin and earthen ware, Dyche's Spelling-books, New-England Primmers, Common-Prayer books, Watts's Psalms and Hymns, Bibles with Scotch Psalms, Testaments, &c. best long glazed pipes, short hunters ditto, linseed oil in jugs, vermillion, white and red lead ground in oil, Spanish brown, grind stones, shot of all sizes, bar lead, gun-powder, blue and white china plates, bowls, basons, coffee-cups and saucers, blue and white breakfast cups and saucers, enamel'd cups and saucers, Crowley's best Carolina broad and narrow hoes, falling-axes, carpenters adzes and axes, sad irons, box irons and heaters, gun-locks, hooks and hinges, HL hinges, dove tail and box do. stock locks, box and cupboard ditto, iron rimb'd closset ditto, coopers, carpenters and shoe-makers tools, rice sickles, steel corn and coffee-mills, tin'd curry combs and brushes, iron candlesticks, chasing dishes, grid irons, socket spades without handles, steel crutch handle ditto, steel, cross-cut and hand saws, Crowley's best London steel, German ditto, iron pots, neat fowling pieces, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 20 d. nails, bar iron and plough share moulds, a parcel of casting-nets, rum, wine, salt, and many other articles, to be sold on the most reasonable terms, at his store in Broad-street.

NOrthward RUM, super-fine FLOUR, old French BRANDY in Quarter Casks, Windsor CHAIRS, barrelled BEEF and PORK, an assortment of CORDAGE, and sundry other Articles, to be sold cheap, by SHIRLEY & MARTYN.

Who have also to dispose of, a quantity of Live-Oak TIMBER, now lying at *Roper's* Wharf. t. f.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, about three months ago, a negro fellow named GUY, about 25 years of age, this country born, speaks good English, is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and has lost part of his upper fore teeth. Whoever will apprehend the said fellow, and deliver him to me near the Meeting-house on Ashley-River road, shall have *five pounds* reward.

WILLIAM MILL.

OLD FYAL WINES, equal in quality to Vidonia, to be sold cheap, by t. f. SHIRLEY & MARTIN.

Ninety-Six, 22d September, 1764.

TAKEN UP by *Benjamin Brown*, on Rabon's-Creek; a black brown gelding, about 15 hands high, branded on the the mounting shoulder T C, and on the mounting buttock E, with some few grey hairs in his tail, trots altogether. The owner of the said gelding, must prove his property before JOHN SAVAGE, J. P.

Broad-River, Aug. 7, 1764.

INFORMATION has been given to the subscriber of the following strays, viz.

BY William Wheat, of a large roan mare, paces very well, branded on the near shoulder thus ⊖, and on the off shoulder I W.

By Magness Simonson, of a middle sized grey horse, branded on the near shoulder A.

By George Hoopock, of a middle sized brown horse, with a star in his forehead, one white foot, branded on the near thigh with a mark nearly resembling a figure 9, or an hook.

By Edward Flinton, of a middle sized brown bay mare, with a star in her forehead, three white feet, branded on the off shoulder W a in one, the a joining the third line of the W, and on the off buttock thus ○ with a cross above it. The owners of said creatures must pay the charges, and prove their property before THOMAS FLETCHALL, J. P.

A SMALL, party colour'd gelding, of white and sorrel, about 12 hands high, with a bald face, all his hoofs white, paces naturally, has no visible brand, and appears to be about nine years old. The owner of the above stray, must prove his property before

Oct. 17th, 1764. EDWARD PERRY, J. P.

NOT having heard any thing of the new negro boy I advertised in *March* last; and having great reason to suspect that he has been carried off by some of the back settlers; I do hereby offer a reward of FIFTY POUNDS currency, to any person that will give me such information as the offender may be brought to justice, and 20 l. on delivery of the boy to me in Charles-Town, besides all reasonable charges: He is Angola born, with a remarkable smooth face, about 16 or 17 years old, and was bought at Mr. George Smith's sale. 6 w. GEORGE TEW.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6.

A letter from a gentleman in town, to his friend in the country.

SIR,

YOU will see by the news-papers, that the British parliament has passed a law that will bear very hard on the trade of the colonies. Great is our consternation here in town on this news, for we don't doubt but the act will be rigorously executed, tho' in my own opinion, & by any information I have heard, many of the clauses will be contrary to the interest of Great-Britain. But as nothing we here can alledge, will have sufficient weight to change the opinion of the legislature at home, we must patiently wait the consequence, and I flatter myself it will not prove so dreadful to this country as some imagine; allow me then to enumerate the distresses and grievances we complain of, and examine what remedies may be applied.

1st. Trade has greatly decayed, our merchants have disposed of their shipping, many have quitted business, and our staple article, wheat, is in no demand at the usual markets.

Ans. Every trade is not advantageous to a country, such as that of Poland, which starves the natives, to introduce foreign luxuries; and such, in some measure, is our trade in wheat and flour; for we impoverish our lands by raising it, and then, instead of affording it proportionably cheap to our own people, we export it for rum, sugar, and other superfluities: Let us not then lament the decay of such a trade, but rather hope that, as some of the merchants have quitted business, they will employ their time, and improve their stock, to the greater emolument of their country.

2. Money is now so scarce that there is a general stagnation in all payments, and the evil daily increases, as our present currency in bills must be annihilated in three years hence.

Ans. This evil, at present, seems unavoidable; for to put off sinking the bills might depreciate their value, and by the long use of them, we are at a loss how to do without; but tho', at this very crisis, we may find a great inconvenience, yet, in the end, it is a doubt whether we would not be gainers, by not making any more paper currency; it has raised an imaginary wealth among us, without any intrinsic value, raised the price of labour, of land, and all kinds of produce, to the great prejudice of foreign trade, and has mainly contributed to introduce luxury and extravagance among all ranks of people. The want of this fictitious medium will restore us to proper bounds, for some already begin to abstain from superfluous articles, because they cannot command their imaginary treasures, and some are prevented from borrowing, to supply their extravagance.

3d. All sorts of tradesmen's work and labourers continue dear, while a scarcity of hands is yet complained of.

Ans. Labour at last begins to fall, and, it is hoped, that when provisions grow cheaper, it will sink proportionably, nor are we so destitute of people as of industry properly applied; this partly proceeds from land being easily come at, or vacant, which induces the people to scatter, and often set themselves down without any title, where they content themselves with a scanty living, that requires very little labour, and have no ambition to better their condition; as many of these settlers have no property in the lands, they make poor improvements, and pay no rent, and there are many instances of their thriving from being obliged to pay rent, for this forces them to a little industry, which has effectually mended their condition. About half then of our people, now employed in husbandry, would be fully sufficient to supply us, and all our demands for exportation, while the rest might be employed in more useful labours; but this growing evil cannot be immediately remedied; yet parents already begin to be sufficiently convinced of it, and daily put out their children to useful trades.

4th. Tho' bread is at present reasonably cheap, yet all other eatables continue most extravagantly dear.

Ans. That bread does not always continue cheap, as well as all other eatables, proceeds from want of industry, or mismanagement in our farmers, for the prices, or rents of land here are trifles to what are paid in Europe; but our people settling on small farms, or not half working large ones, by bad farming reap scanty crops, and in their families consume the greatest part of their produce, and neglect raising live stock, for which many of their farms are best adapted, and, would be more advantageous to themselves as well as the public, if so employed.

5th. Rum, tea, and sugar now become habitual and necessary to all ranks of people, will considerably rise in their price, and also wines, which, some think, are become more necessary than ever, to keep up our spirits.

Ans. Sorry I am that the use of wines, rum, tea, and sugar is so general among us, and that the prices will greatly advance, there is no doubt; but this might prove no grievance if it would put us upon using what our own soil and climate are well adapted for.

There is no question but vineyards would answer very well, and in the mean time, we have plenty of metheglin, which when old is a balsamic wholesome liquor, and preferable to Vidonia, or Teneriffe wines, now so frequently used amongst us; cherry and currant wines, are also very palatable, and would be more esteemed if of higher price; cyder we have in plenty, and in great perfection, and I am in hopes that our peach brandy, will soon equal if not exceed the rum of our distilling, for I have been assured by good judges, that when two years old, it is an agreeable and wholesome liquor.—The immoderate use of our common tea, is at once a proof of our extravagance and depravity of taste, having among ourselves several herbs more wholesome and agreable, such as bawm, sassafras, groundivy, &c. and if we would Use ourselves, as our forefathers did, to sweeten with honey, on many occasions, instead of the late discover'd sugar, we would find it not unpleasant.

6th. Tho' our abilities to pay for the manufactures of England greatly decrease, yet the price, especially of woollens, rise upon us, and the importation and consumption increase beyond imagination.

Ans. Certain it is that our foreign trade being in a manner prohibited and having no gold or silver mines among us, nor any other staple, sufficient to make returns for the manufactures of England, our condition would soon be most deplorable, if happily our country was not very suitable for carrying on all the manufactures most necessary to supply our wants, and as we have already made a begining in several useful articles, there is great hopes we will proceed and perfect them, and many others; and the farmers in the country may depend on it, that the gentry in town are resolved to encourage, and will take a pride in using and wearing every thing of our own growth and manufacture; and we earnestly wish that the farmers, instead of raising scarce any thing but grain, which is become a mere drug, would have more attention the following articles.

And 1st. Convert a considerable part of their arable Land into pasture, and where rich enough sow grass seeds without neglecting to clear their swamps, and drain their bogs for meadow.—2d. Increase their stock of sheep, which is every way a most profitable creature, and they may be assured the demand for wool will daily increase.—3d. To keep more cows would turn to good account, as the prices of cheese and butter are high; also to use oxen more generally for draught would be a public as well as private benefit, and reduce the price of beef.—4th. The breeding of mules, would be a certain article, being always in demand for exportation.—5th. Hogs, poultry, and bees, are sure and profitable articles.—6th. By keeping a large stock their farms will greatly improve, as it is to be hoped they will no longer begrudge carrying out the dung as it will repay their labour tenfold.—7th. If their lands are suitable for hemp, and flax, they will find great profit in raising these articles, especially if mills were erected for swingling in different districts.

8th. There is but one thing more I shall mention, but I look upon it as the most material of all, and that is most strongly to recommend spinning, and making of linen, and woollen cloth, for there is no mistress, daughter or servant, so constantly employed, but she may find some spare time to spin, and I look upon it a great reflection on any farmers family that buys either linens, or woollens. This single branch if vigorously prosecuted would at once diffuse opulence and plenty thro' the country; which I have seen ample experience of in several parts of Europe; for tho' the rents are very high there, yet in many places the spinning of the family usually pays it, while they consume the produce of the farm, and where sloth and nastiness formerly prevailed, industry and a chearful neatness has succeeded.

I should be glad to hear from you in answer to this, and am your hearty friend and well-wisher.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 27.

To the AMERICAN PATRIOTS.

I LATELY observed in the Thursday's paper, several articles recommended to our farmers, which I very much approve of, as it tended to discourage raising so much grain, and to promote the increase of stock, and several materials for manufactures, now more necessary than ever among us; for most assuredly our ease and opulence absolutely depends on our being able to raise, and supply ourselves with raiment, food and drink. While these are in plenty among us, foreign trade, diamonds or precious metals are mere superfluities. And if we neglect providing ourselves, though amply furnished with the means, neither trade, gold or silver will ever make us rich and easy. Can the Peruvians, Mexicans, or Spaniards be said to be rich?—No: want and wretchedness is every where stalking about; while England and Holland, China and Japan, enjoy the greatest affluence: Not from their mines, England and Holland have none; nor their foreign trade, for China and Japan despise it; but their industry and manufactures, make them the richest people upon earth.—Let none therefore repine at the loss of our foreign trade, but every one in their station zealously endeavour to promote the produce and manufactures of his country; then shall opulence and independence succeed to our present gloomy fears. And we shall date our happiness from the year 1764.

A PATRIOT.

P. S. I am certainly informed that many of the most considerable gentlemen in this city, are determined to wear the manufactures of the country, and to encourage the use of whatever is our own produce. It is earnestly hoped, that every lover of their country will follow their laudable example.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart. gives this public notice, that the following persons have been delivered up to him by the Indians, at the late congress he held with them at *Niagara*, and that they are now on their way to his excellency General GAGE at New-York, where their friends may apply for them, viz. *Benjamin Shepherd*, of Connecticut.—*Abigail Chapman*, of New-England, but taken at Cushietunk, Pennsylvania.—An infant child of *Abigail Chapman*.—*Sarah Carter*, a girl taken in Pennsylvania, *Elizabeth Carter*, her sister.—*John Duncan*, a boy, taken at Leckawecksein, *Sarah*, his sister, in Pennsylvania.—*Ezra Trim*, a boy, taken at the same place.—*Peter-up-the-Grove*, and *Catherine* his sister, taken at Cushietunk.—*Sarah Otter*, and *Joannah* her sister, taken near Cushietunk.—*Abraham Baldwin*, a boy, taken at Wayoming in Pennsylvania, both in New-England. All taken by the *Delawares* last year, and delivered up by the *Chenussies*, who purchased some, and procured the rest from the *Delawares*.—*Sarah Barnet*, *Lena Barnet*, and *Hosea Barnet*, taken at Goblintown, Carolina, seven years ago, by the *Shawanese*, and delivered up by the *Hurons*, with whom they long resided.—There are several other prisoners (some of them related to the foregoing persons) yet amongst the *Delawares* and other nations, who are to be restored very soon; for the performance of which, the *Chenussies* have delivered up two of their chiefs to SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, as hostages.